

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

An Immense Crowd—Fair to Close on the 23d Inst.—Receipts, \$824,431.50.

The beautiful, bright and sunny weather yesterday morning drew a large throng of visitors to the Fair, and notwithstanding the successive showers from 1 o'clock till the close of the day, the exhibition during the afternoon and evening was uncomfortably crowded. The Department of Arms and Trophies, Art Gallery, Curiosity Shop, Machine Shop, and other departments were well patronized. The miniature horse-machine on Monday took in \$147, on Tuesday \$126, and an average sum on Wednesday and yesterday.

All the expenses attending this machine are paid by J. H. & Sons. Mrs. Gen. McDowell presides at the table where this ingenious and intricate piece of mechanism is exhibited, and sells the tiny horse-shoes which it turns out for five cents each. But few visitors leave the apartment without purchasing a horse-shoe for good luck, or to put over their doors "to keep the witches out."

Shipbuilders' Hall, at the west end of the 15th street building, though an unpretentious place, is neatly decorated, and contains many objects worthy of attention. The walls are hung with models of celebrated vessels, among which may be seen a model of the Russian frigate Grand Admiral. The model of a steamship, made of wood from the old frigate Constitution, is also worthy of notice.

Among the latest contributions to the Fair is a Colt's revolver, from the murderer Jeffers, now confined in the Tombs, which is accompanied by the following letter:

CITY PRISON, April 13, 1864.

A. OAKLEY HALL, District Attorney—Dear Sir: You have in your official possession a Colt's revolver belonging to me, which is totally disconnected with any matter before the Court. I wish to contribute my mite toward helping our noble soldiers in the field, and I wish you to send it to the Sanitary Fair and have it sold for the benefit of that institution. Mr. Allen, formerly Assistant District Attorney, informed me that I could at any time receive my pistol on sending a written order. Send it to the Fair, and oblige

Yours truly,
CHAS. M. JEFFERS.

P. S.—If possible, let the amount received for it be put on the army sword for Grant.

Among the articles worthy of particular notice in the "Salmagundi" Summer-House, in the New-Jersey Department, are some portraits, drawings and paintings by Darby, Huntington, Luman, Schaffer, Vanderlyn, Jarvis, Leslie, Martin, and other artists, with relics of Irving, banished by Messrs. C. Derby, W. H. Osborn, J. B. Moreau, Gouverneur Kemble, J. C. Brevoort, Ogden Hagerberg and G. P. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam has presented to the Fair, several full sets of Irving's Works, while Frank Leslie has donated 200 original sketches of battles and places in the Southern States. Numerous books and fancy articles have been presented by various persons in the New-Jersey, and the "Chronicles of Yonkers" by a citizen of that borough.

A catalogue of the more important books in the library contributed by publishers and booksellers of New-York, Boston and London has just been issued. Among the authors who have contributed are Professor J. J. Owen, the Rev. M. S. Bidwell, Wm. Cullen Bryant, H. W. Longfellow and Calvert Vaux. A list of the books specially printed to be sold at the Fair is given. It embraces 1,000 copies of "Sheaf of Verse for Fair," 200 copies of "Washington and Napoleon," by Francis Lieber, LL.D.; Memoir of Lieut. Edward S. Mitchell, who fell at the battle of Shiloh, and other elegantly printed works.

Madame Clara Brinckerhoff has contributed over one hundred copies of her recently-published song, entitled "One Flag or no Flag," which may be found on many of the stands throughout the Fair, and particularly in the Music Room, Union-square building. The words are patriotic in their sentiment, and the music is very pretty. The various music stores about the city have also contributed largely of their publications.

The sale at auction of the fast trotting horse Lady Woodruff, presented to the Fair by Robert Bonner, took place yesterday afternoon, in front of the Exhibition Hall, Fourteenth street. A number of gentlemen were present, including the donor.

Mr. Schenck, the auctioneer, stated that the horse was to be sold to the highest bidder; and inasmuch as the entire proceeds were to go into the treasury of the Sanitary Fair, the Committee expected lively bids. The first bid was \$1,500; \$300 followed, and the mare was knocked down to R. B. Howard of Williamsburgh for \$1,800. The terms, "cash down," were complied with, the money paid to N. P. Hoesch, Chairman of the Committee, and a bill of sale given to Mr. Howard.

Before leaving the place, Jim Irving went "8200 better," and the animal was transferred to that individual upon his handing over \$2,000 to Mr. Howard.

Among the contributions to the Animal Department is a bloodhound, by Paymaster Browne, U. S. A. He was captured at Meridian by the 23d Wisconsin Volunteers during the recent raid of Gen. Sherman. Major R. says the dog is quick-scented, has been wounded in the jaw, and had his tongue nearly severed, but is now quite well and very docile. He has evidently seen hard work.

UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

A large number of persons from the country paid a visit to the Fair yesterday, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the entertainment.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

The price of admission will remain at fifty cents for the present, and the Fair will continue open all of next week, during which time the season tickets will admit to all the departments and entertainments, as usual. Arrangements have been made for the admission of the soldiers now confined in the hospitals in this city and neighborhood, also, for the pupils in our public schools, commencing with the children in the charity schools. Hereafter (commencing this morning), the Fair will open two hours earlier than usual.

THE HARTFORD BOOTH.

The Sons of Connecticut are contributing generously toward the purchase of the Charter Oak piano for Gov. Buckingham. About 100 leaves of election cake are sold daily in this Department at \$1 per cake.

THE ENGLISH STALL.

An excellent assortment of superior and high-priced hosiery has just arrived from England, and is now for sale at this stall.

A \$1.50 SHAWL.

A camel's hair shawl, embroidered with gold, manufactured at Bombay, and valued at \$1,500, is exhibited for sale at the Pennsylvania stall. A variety of elegant bronzes and beautiful wax flowers also attract considerable notice in this department. A great variety of vases of every shade of color were unpacked there yesterday, and are now for sale at moderate prices.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Children's Department was filled yesterday afternoon with children, who were pleased to witness the gymnastic performance of Mrs. Plumb's pupils, and in the evening there was a musical entertainment, which greatly gratified a crowded house.

MADISON-SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The members of the Madison-Square Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. H. S. Weston, pastor, have opened a neat and beautiful booth, noticeable for its valuable assortment of goods and its tasteful decorations. A handsome purse has been made up here for the soldiers' benefit. Among the ladies in attendance are Miss Newton, Mrs. Carl Brandt, Mrs. Frances Newton, Mrs. Vanderlip, and Miss Vanderpool. A number of pictures by Kenneth Gray, Baker, Johnson, Huntington, Boughton and Hart are for sale at this booth.

FOURTEEN TRILLER.

Those who desire to see the "new fortune teller" can be gratified if they will call at Booth No. 5, where a valuable and varied assortment of goods can be purchased at tempting prices.

STUFFED ANIMALS.

At Stall No. 3, in addition to a splendid assortment of the richest fancy goods and confectionery, there are stuffed animals, prepared in the best style of the taxidermist.

SKATING BY MACHINERY.

Nearly \$700 has been realized from the sale of tickets to the skating department (a side show) at the Fair.

Sales of goods, \$37,934.70
Total, \$824,431.50
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International Department, \$3,735.97
Children's Department, \$10,500.14
Knickerbocker Kitchen, \$111.53
Total, \$14,347.64

Total, \$824,431.50
Previous Receipts, \$33,143.01

Grand Total, \$857,574.51

Receipts from the Art Gallery and Arms and Trophies to the 9th inst. are included in the above sales.

We have carefully continued our calculation from day to day of the receipts of the Fair, and thus make the above total, though the Treasurer, from whom our reporter in the quiet obtained the main figures—which embraced many subscriptions not yet paid in—now expresses some doubt about the grand total. He says there are still large sums outstanding, which will not be paid in until the close of the Fair.

The Fire Department and other branches keep separate accounts. Consequently, until the close of the exhibition, it will be impossible for either the Finance Committee or Treasurer to make a correct detailed statement. It is believed, however, that the amount will not much fall short of that we have named.

THE CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

The managers yesterday held a meeting, and determined to close the exhibition on the 23d instant—Saturday week.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, April 14, 1864.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Long Island College Hospital.

Incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

The bill relative to Piers and by the Delaware and Burlington Canal Co. was re-committed.

Mr. BAILEY reported that the Conference Committee on the Soldiers Voting bill could not agree.

The Committee was therefore discharged.

The point of disagreement is, whether Inspectors of Election only, or any other citizen, may receive through mail the ballot of the soldier.

Mr. FOLGER stated that he had been informed this morning that Hawley D. Clapp is to be tried by a Military Commission.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the statement be entered on the Journal.

Mr. FOLGER, with the additional statement that he is to be tried as a camp follower.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the Governor be requested to correspond with the Federal authorities to the end that Mr. Clapp may be tried in a civil Court in this State.

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To the People of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of New-York, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st of May last, with the view of taking measures for the relief of the people of East Tennessee, desire to address to you the following considerations:

The people of East Tennessee have powerful claims upon the sympathy of all who are well affected toward the existence of our Republic. They have the claims of devoted loyalty, of countless courage, of steadfast constancy, and of extreme suffering.

At the very beginning of the present civil war, we had assurances from East Tennessee that their people were true to the Union, and took no part in the plots formed for its overthrow, except to condemn and disown them in the most decided manner.

As the conspirators proceeded from one act of treason to another, messengers were sent from the people of that region, on whom the Rebel leaders were beginning to wreak their persecutions, to appeal our Government and people of the dangers of their situation, and to ask aid. "With you of the North," they said, "loyalty is a principle; with us of East Tennessee, it is both a principle and a passion. Your attachment to the Union, strong as it is, is cold compared with that of the loyal men of our State. We are ready to rise against those who are striving to force Tennessee out of the Union, but we are unarmed and helpless. Supply us with arms, and then we are thousands of brave young men among us, who ask for nothing better than the opportunity of risking their lives for their country and its Government."

It was among other the shortcomings or the misfortune of those who were then entrusted with the conduct of the war, that East Tennessee was not secured at that early period, before the Rebellion had acquired full strength, and while the means of conveying military stores to that part of the country were yet within our power. Our aid was kept back until it was too late; until the Rebel forces with their camps and strongholds had barred all access to that region, and its unfortunate people were left to the mercy of their oppressors.

Then followed a series of outrages so atrocious that, until the experience of the last three years, we should not have believed that they could possibly be perpetrated in any part of the territory included within the United States. Men of the most respectable character, for no other offense than their attachment to the Government under which they were born and had lived in peace, with every right protected—a Government in which they had endured no wrong, nor persecuted—were seized, dragged from their families, and cast into filthy and crowded prisons, in which some of them perished by disease, and some were only taken out to be hanged like felons. Innocent men were attacked in their houses and shot, their dwellings burned, their granaries rifled, and their wives and children turned homeless upon the world. The agents of the usurped Government appeared among them, enforcing merciless exactions, which demanded for the Rebel army every man able to bear arms, and those who were not forced into the ranks—and there were many of these—were compelled to lurk in forests and among the mountains, where they were hunted like wild beasts. The mechanic arts could not be pursued, the fields could not be tilled, and the population was involved in one unintermitting sorrow, famine and nakedness, and from the Rebel persecutions, within the lines occupied by the Federal forces—but from the poverty which had overtaken them there was no escape. Arms, however, have at last been put into their hands, and the men of East Tennessee are now fighting gallantly in the ranks of those who defend the Union.

Of these sufferings and sacrifices we have all heard something, but amid the great and important events which succeed each other so rapidly in the present war, they have perhaps passed too quickly out of our minds. We owe a debt of more than gratitude to those who so nobly, and such discouragements and difficulties have stood by the cause which we all hold dear. On them has fallen the greater weight of the burden, yet it has not crushed them. The sacrifices which we have made, great as they are, are not to be compared with theirs, and it is our duty to do something which shall make that disproportion less. We owe them also, we repeat to say, some indemnity for our want of alacrity in coming to their relief at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when with all the dreadful evils impending over them which we have already described, they called to us earnestly and vainly for aid.

We cannot doubt that the answer to this appeal in behalf of the people of East Tennessee will be a ready and generous one. Liberal minded individuals, associations, corporations, and churches, we are confident, will only need to know something of the extent of the suffering endured to contribute freely.

Already Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have proceeded in contributing to the necessities of this unfortunate people. In Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Relief Association for East Tennessee has been organized, and a Commission sent by it to that region to inquire into the condition of its inhabitants, has just made a most interesting report. In Boston, a Commission appointed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, has addressed the people of Massachusetts in their behalf, urging their claims in terms worthy of the occasion. The people of the State of New-York are not apt to be backward in acts of benevolence.

With regard to the nature of the contributions to be made, we learn that among their principal needs are articles of clothing of a plain, substantial character; shoes, hats, dresses, &c. and needs for their subsistence, and money, without which the relief cannot be returned to their homes, even after the money has been expended from their country.

JOHN C. GREEN, JOHN A. STEVENS, A. A. LOW, J. H. BROWN, WILLIAM C. BENTLEY, SETH B. HUNT, WILLIAM E. FODOR, ROBERT L. STUART, C. R. ROBERT, CHARLES BUTLER, F. A. LEE, DAVID HOBART, HIRSH WALKER, JOHN J. TAYLOR, JAMES M. BROWN, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER H. ROBERT, Chairman.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Treasurer, President Bank of Commerce, New-York.

Contributions in money may be sent to the Treasurer, John A. Stevens, esq., President of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, who will give due acknowledgment in the daily papers. Contributions in merchandise in this city will be called for, if a note be addressed to Robert B. Roosevelt, esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Contributions from the interior of the State should be addressed to Robert B. Roosevelt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and advice be given by mail.

All goods will be forwarded free of charge.

Executive Committee: ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, HIRSH WALKER, WILLIAM K. FROST, GEORGE GILWOLD, ARTHUR B. FAY, JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr.

Address Box No. 3,442 N. Y. Post-Office, New-York, April 8, 1864.

Opening of the Thirty-Ninth Exhibition of the Academy of Design.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Academy opens to-day, and, judging from the rapid examination which was all we were able to give it, the private view of yesterday, this collection is one of unusual excellence.

We do not know for what reason, but there had got abroad an impression that the exhibition was to be a very small one, and that the contributions were far inferior to those of former years; it was even reported at one time that there was to be no exhibition; and one or two of the artists, taking this for granted, neglected to prepare pictures. It must, therefore, be a matter of congratulation with the Council that they have been able not only to surpass the expectations of their friends and disappoint their fears, but to make a display of pictures in which there is so much that is far beyond the mark of former years.

We confess, indeed, to a feeling of exaltation on finding ourselves in the presence of so many evidences of life and vigor, and ability, where, of late, we have been made dependent by the signs of a very different state of things. It is not that the tide seems to have turned strongly in the direction of any particular school, or any one method of study or work; on the contrary, we should judge that there were never more individual works, never less copying, never more proofs of independent thought and study. This is as it should be; there is, indeed, an spirit of Art, but she manifests herself differently in the work of every earnest seeker. Truth is one, but she has many voices.

We think we see in the exhibition some of the legitimate effects of the great influx of foreign works, most of them of the French and Belgian schools, which has been so marked a feature in the art-history of this country for the last five or six years. This influence has been much depreciated by many intelligent people, and we distinctly remember hearing an artist of high standing propose that the Government should lay a prohibitory tax upon foreign pictures, in order to prevent both the injurious effects upon American art which it was feared

their study would produce, by destroying its growing national character, and to put an end to a competition which threatened to stop the sale of American pictures altogether.

But, so far from either of these apprehensions having proved true, not only do our artists appear to us to be becoming more and more individual, and less inclined than ever to copy or imitate foreign work, but, we presume, there were never more golden days for them, so far as commissions and purchases are concerned. Indeed, our only fear at present is, lest our artists should become too prosperous, should find it too easy to sell their pictures, and test experiments upon the pockets of the public, which seem to bite at nothing so greedily as pictures sales.

And, again, we have no doubt that much of the improvement, which we are glad to chronicle, in the present exhibition, is the natural result of the greater freedom of discussion on matters of art, and the greater amount of that discussion, both in print and in the clubs and social gatherings, which have characterized the last few years. Artists are less sensitive, or we would fain hope so, to frank and well-meant criticism; and the general intelligence is, every year, showing such clear signs of progress that it is found more difficult to day to point a poor picture, and pass it off for good, than it was, yesterday. The pride of the artist is rounded; his ambition is excited, less stimulated by the presentation of better aims and purer views, and when this spirit has once begun to stir, the dawn is not far off. We stand to-day in the light of that dawn.

We have not room to-day, nor could we if we had the space, after our necessarily brief examination of the pictures of this exhibition, discuss them in detail. We hope to give them ample notice. We see many pictures of which we desire to speak words of high praise. The old names do not meet us often. The walls are set thick with the names of the young, the new men. Some of the older contributors appear, with evidences of growth, energy and grace and grandeur, and Huntington, among the few familiar names, neither Church, nor Bierstadt, nor Kenett nor Leitch, appears to have any picture on the walls. On the other hand, John Henry Hill, Vedder, Griswold, Farrar, Farries of Philadelphia, and many others, are making striking works, and there are many others of less note, which, however, well deserve careful study and cheering words. These it is to be our privilege to give.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—The new drama of "Caddy's Cave" is now running to full houses at this theatre. Mr. Fox has generously set apart Friday (this evening) for a benefit to the Sanitary Commission, on which occasion the entire receipts will be given to the Sanitary Fund. There should be a noble response on the part of the public.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss AVONIA JONES has a benefit this evening at the Winter Garden, and will appear in tragedy and comedy. "Medea" and "The Honeymoon" will be represented, with Miss Jones as the heroine in each.

NEW JAPANESE CONVENTION BETWEEN Japan and the United States.

The N. Y. Times has received from its Kanagawa correspondent the text of the new commercial convention between the United States and Japan. It is as follows:

CONVENTION.

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the United States and Japan, and after due deliberation, His Excellency John H. Pruyn, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, and His Excellency Satsuma Saburo, Governor of Foreign Affairs, both having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles:

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